ADMIRAL PORTER ENDS HIS LIFE CRUISE.

Death of the Distinguished Naval Commander at His Home in Washington.

HIS LONG ILLNESS TERMINATED.

Brilliant Career Recalling the Early Days of the History of the Republic.

OUR TRIUMPHS ON THE SEA.

The Funeral To Be Held with the Highest Naval Honors on Tuesday at Two P. M.

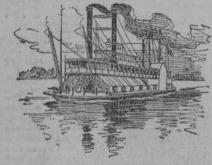
BURIAL AT ARLINGTON.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] CORNER FIFTEENTH AND G STREETS, N. W., WARHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1891.

After a long and tedious illness, with days and

weeks when hope and discouragement followed in rapid succession, when a mind capable of grasping the greatest problems had succumbed to the ravages of disease and was clouded to all things earthly, Admiral Porter, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Navy, passed to his eternal account.

The disease that to-day cut off sharp and sud-denly the feeble thread of life had shown itself for five years. All through last spring and summer Admiral Porter was an invalid. Since returning to this city last September his death has been almost



ADMIRAL PORTER'S FLAGSHIP BLACKHAWK.-1863. nomentarily expected, particularly for the last two months, when he ceased to take nourishment ex-cept in small quantities. For months he has had realization of what was going on about him. His mind wandered almost continually and he took family. Yet his greatest pleasure, so far as his enfeebled strength could express it, was to have either his wife or one of his children near him. For these long, weary months Mrs. Porter had rarely left his room except to take her needed rest, and her vigils have been shared by her sons and her married daughters.

THE LAST HOURS,

Admiral Porter's last night on earth was spent propped up on a cushioued sofa. Mr. Richard Porter, his youngest son, stayed beside him, and the hours passed as those of many other nights and days, the patient being in a semi-conscious condition and breathing heavily. When the daylight came the nurse roused the Admiral enough to give him some nourishment. He scarcely stirred again until about eight o'clock, when greater pallor overspread his features, the action of the heart became less regular and his son felt that the end had come. He hastily summoned all the family, and they had scarcely reached the room when death had ended the career of the great naval here. Dr. Wales, who had attended him for years, arrived but a few minutes after death had occurred. To satisfy the family he tried every known expedient to restore life, but

Admiral Porter's disease was fatty degeneration of the heart, a malady from which there is no known escape. Twelve years ago the Admiral had severe trouble with his stomach and bowels, from which he emerged in a considerably weakened condition, with his tissues impaired and otherwise prepared for the encroschments of the terrible malady that later on seized him in its relentless

The funeral will be held at two P. M. on Tuesday with the highest military honors. The interment will take place at Arlington in a lot selected by the Admiral about a year ago. He drove over there with one of his sons, and pointing out the lot corresponding to that occupied by the remains of General Sheridan on the north side of the centre

General Sheridan on the north side of the centre pathway leading from the mansion down the east terrace, he remarked:—'Drive a stake there, for there is where my body shall rest."

The honorary pathearers will be—Vice President Morton, General Schofield, Sendators Henderson, McPherson and Hawlep. Representative Boutello, Rear Admirals Bogers, Almy, Howell, Crosby and Stevens, and Governor Pattison, of Pennysylvania.

A Message TO COMMESS.

Stevens, and Governor Pattison, of Pennysylvania.

A MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

The President was informed of Admiral Porter's death by an orderly and sent a feeling message of sympathy to the family. He subsequently sent a message to Congress notifying that body of the death, and in the afternoon issued an executive order closing the executive departments on the day of the funeral and directing that the flags on all public buildings be placed at half mast on that occasion.

A GREAT COMMANDER

HIS LIFE ALMOST CONTEMPORANEOUS WITH THE NAVAL HISTORY OF THE COUNTRY.

Admiral David Dixon Porter was born at Chester, Pa., June 8, 1813. He came of notable ancestors, as the following sketch of the origin of the Porter family will show :-

In the State of Delaware, near Glasgow, a Baltimore sea captain, before the Revolutionary War. bought a farm. His wife was about to be confined at a certain time, and knowing that her husband was to come into the port of Boston with his ship, she hastened thither, and David Porter was born Boston, though of Middle State origin. It is said that the original name of the Portors in Ireland was McElwee, but that one of them became a rigid Puritan, and was called Doorkeeper, on account of his protestation that he would rather be a doorkeeper in the house of God than the subject of a king. From Doorkeeper, according to the legend, the name was turned to Porter. The young Porter who had been born in Boston during the Revolution entered our navy during the administration of John Adams, and incidentally saw battle service against the French. He soon became distinguished. particularly in the war with Tripoli and in 1812. In 1824 Porter "bulldozed" the authorities on the Spanish island of Porto Rico, and our government had to suspend him for six months. He then entered the naval service of Mexico at a salary of \$25,000 a year, and remained there five years, when President Jackson appointed him Minister to Constantinople, where he died in 1843, and is buried

Admiral, who was appointed a midshipman in War, who was killed near the hattlefield of Palo Alto in 1846; Hamilton Porter, Heuteuant in the navy, who died of yellow fever in 1844; Henry Ogden Porter, midshipman in the navy in 1846, a

Alto in '846; Ham. Hon Porter, Heuteuant in the navy, who died of yellow fever in 1844; Hebry Ogden Porter, midshipunan in the navy in 1846, a Beutenant in the Marine Corps and the executive officer of the Hatteras when the privateer Alabama captured her; Hamillon died in 1852. There were two daughters in the family. The cidest, Ivelina, married her; Hamillon died in 1852. There were two daughters in the family. The cidest, Ivelina. The coher, Innogene, married a Mr. Harris.

During the Revolutionary War the grandfather and grandmale of the late Admiral Porter were in the infant navy of the country. Samuel was taken by the British and made a prisoner on the Jersey prison ship, where he was soon joined by his brother David. Samuel died on the ship, I awid escaped by the aid of a water cask and the help of some British sailors. At the close of the war he turned up at the town of Bait more, which need in turned up at the town of Bait more, which need and David and John, both naval officers in 1812. The mansion of Admiral Forcer's father stands on the brit is of the belaware at Chester, and is a reithed looking old place, but is almost deserted. About the time of the birth of his son, Commodore David Porter was witning imperishable laurels in the victorious Essex for himself and for his Yankes tars by the stabborn contest with proud Britain's seamen for salors' rights on the high seas. David D. Porter was a student in Columbia College, Washington, D. C., and in 1821 sailed with his father in the John Adams to suppress piracy in the West Indies. On the termination of this cruise he accompanied his cousin, Captain Percuary 1, 1823, young Porter was a sailed from Vera Cruz in 1827 and engaged with a Spanish frigate, La Lealtad, Captain Porter being killed in the action.

Heceiving a commission as midshipman February 2, 1823, young Porter was assigned to the Genetitution, and served in her four years in the Brazilian squadron. In 1845 he was called for duty at the observatory in Washington.

He left this position for s

mander of the Petrel in the coast survey expedition of 1847.

In February, 1849, Lieutenant Porter left this city as commander of the Panama, the third of the then newly established line of Facific Mail steamers. The pioneer passage of this vessel was an exceedingly dangerous one, but it established Lieutenant Porter's reputation as a good naval officer. After taking the steamer safely into Panama he was ordered to the command of the mail steamer Georgia, and was commander from 1850 to nearly the end of the storeship Supply, from which vessel he was detached in February, 1857, for special service on shore.

in several affairs, including the attack and naval siege of Vicksburg, which slege was raised July 22, 1862.

The reduction of Forts Jackson and St. Philip, which were the real defences of New Orleans, was principally accomplished by Forter's "mortar schooners," some war engines of his own designing and of which he was very proud. The comparatively short range of the heavy guns of that day made it necessary for war vessels carrying them to be close enough to the works to be fair marks for the enemy's artillery. Besides, no ships carried guns or calibre larger than 11-inch, whereas the government had plenty of mortars of 16-inch calibre. But how could such mortars be mounted in a country where all the ground within range was swampy? Were platforms made their "range" could soon be ascertained and some one of a dozen shots would then dispose of mortar, platform and all. Forter solved the problem by getting a lot of coasting schooners of about a hundred tons each, building a stout platform of timber amidships of each and mounting on each platform a 16-inch mortar. These were towed at night, within easy range of the forts, and tied or anchored near the river bank. All "top hamper" that could be disposed of was "sent down," and to the remaining rigging was lashed portions of the young cottonwoods, which was the prevailing foliage of the vicinity. As there were twenty or to re these mortar boats, and no two lay together or fired at the same time, the cleverest of the Confederates were mystified. They never knew just how to aim to hit their unseen enemy, so although an occasional shell was fired at random life on a mortar boat was quite as safe as life on Broadway, although two or three times an hour each mortar aropped a 15-inch shell into the works, and worked great destruction. Each mortar boats, the signal officers of the navy having looked after the getting of correct aim, and the final and successful passage of the forts by the fleet was largely due to the destruction previously done by Porter's mortar boats.

He



ON BOARD A MORTAR SCHOONER.

on soams a montan schooler.

ployed in a manner highly creditable to all concerned. The gunboats have been constantly below Vicksburg in shelling the works and with success co-operating heartily with the left wing of the army. The mortar boats have been at work for forty-two days without intermission, throwing shells into all parts of the city, even reaching the works in the rear of Vicksburg and in front of our troops, a distance of three miles. Though the robels on several occasions built batteries and with a large force attempted to sink or capture the transports, they never succeeded, but were defeated by the gunboats with severs loss on all occasions."

transports, they never succeeded, but were defeated by the gunboats with severe loss on all occasions."

Admiral Porter was never so busy that he could not devise a joke, and during the attempt of the navy to run the Vicksburg batteries he played a little trick that caused the Confederacy to expend about \$100,000 worth of ammunition and to destroy some good fighting material. One day he devised a bogus ram, and it took but a little time to build it and set it affect. On an enormous scow was erected a superstructure that resembled a terrible ironclad. With boards and fence rails was made an imitation of an ironclad casemate gunboat; "Quaker' guns protruded from the ports, and the chimneys, built of pork barrels, looked as if they were mause to last till the crack of doom. Right under the chimneys was made a hearth of earth, on which was built fires of fuel which would make the blackest of smoke. The fires were lighted, and this bugaboo, without engines, gun or crew, was set adrift one morning from a place a few miles above Vicksburg. Vicksburg itself is in a cove opposite the extremity of a narrow point several miles along. Of course it doated—it could not help it—and within an hour it was near Vicksburg, "bows on," and threatening to pass. It was the custom of both sides to expect an attack in force at daylight, so the Confederate sentifies saw the demon in time. The batteries were quiet until point blank range was reached by the dummy. Then began a noise such as Vicksburg never knew before or afterward. All of the Confederate \$100,000 worth of ammunition. Shots went through it, raked it, hulled it, but the floating humbag could not sink. Finally the current brought the craft directly in front of Vicksburg, where in the sunlight of dawn the besiegers read in big letters painted on the side of the craft, the injunction, painted in large capital-letters—

DELUDED PEOPLE, CAVE IN.

The warning was not acted upon, but in the

DELUDED PEOPLE, CAVE IN The warning was not acted upon, but in the meantime the enemy in their fright had sunk one good ironclad and run another on a mud flat far up a creek. This little joke cost the Confederacy about \$1,000,000. The time was not ripe for joking—in the South—yet the jucident struck the "funny spot" of many Confederate editors, and some of the comments on the affair, which were republished in the Hemano at that time, were quite amusing to those who had no money at stake on the combat.

stantinople, where he died in 1843, and is buried in the grounds of the Naval Asylum at Philadelphia. Captain Porter—that being his rank—marided at Chester, Fa. His wife was Evolina, a daughter of William Anderson, a Revolutionary major. She died in 1871, at the age of eighty.

The children of David and Evelina Porter were Commodore William D. Porter, who died from wounds received at the capture of Fort Henry; David D. Porter, the subject of this sketch,

Some Notable Achilevements.

The summer of 1862 was one of intense anxiety to the friends of the Union. Farragut was at the Washington Navy Yard, and at their golden on the navy for an aircest of misfortune. It was then that Porter, appointed Acting Rear Admiral, randered a service of the highest noise so friends. Besides being a mayal officer of the popular confidence reposed in his loyalty and professional attaments. In an incredibly short space of time he created a fleet of 125 vessels—a number far exceeding that commanded by any

River expedition during the spring of 1864, was assigned in October to the command of the North Atlantic blockading squadron. He then acted energetically in the suppression of the smuggling trade along the Virginia coast, meanwhile organizing at a semada for a special expedition against Wilmington, N. C.

Porter appeared at Fort Fisher December 24, 1864, with thirty-five regular cruisers, five Ironclads and

SENATOR CHANDLER'S EULOGY. NEWS OF THE DEATH IN CONGRESS-ADJOURN-

MENT OF THE SPNATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 13, 1891.—The President's mes sage announcing the death of Admiral Porter hav ing been laid before the Senate, Mr. Chandler

"While the American people have been anxiously looking each day and hour for information (whether of death or life) from the bedside of the suddenly stricken General of the Army, their attention has been for the moment turned away from the dying condition of the Admiral of the Navy, who has been lingering for months upon



a reserve of nineteen vessels, and began to hombard the forts at the mouth of Cape Fear River. In an hour and a quarter he had silenced the fire from the forts and blown up two magazines. While the feet kept up a moderate fire General Benjamin F. Butler, who commanded the land forces engaged in the attack, conducted a reconnoissance, after which he decided that the fort was substantially uninjured, and he returned with his troops to Hampton Roads. Admiral Porter requested that the enterprise should not be abandoned, and a military force of 8,500 men, under General Alfre: H. Terry, joined him off Fort Fisher January 13, 1835. After desperate fighting, January 16, by the combined force of salros, marines and soldiers, the works were captured.

General Grant said of this assault that it was the creditable work of "the most formidable armada ever collected for concentration upon one given point." Admiral Porter received a vote of thanks from Congress for this achievement. He was promoted to be vice admiral July 25, 1866, and served

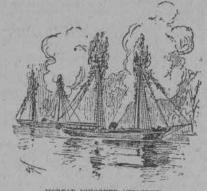
ever collected for concentration upon one given point." Admiral Porter reselved a vote of thanks from Congress for this achievement. He was promoted to be vice admiral July 25, 1866, and served as Superintendent of the Naval Academy till 1869, when he was detailed for duty at the Navy Department in Washington, and on the 18th of August. 1870, he was appointed Admiral of the Navy, which position he held until his death.

It remains to be said that Admiral Porter always endeavored to promote capric du corps in the navy by every means in his power. Always algnified, as became his rank, he neverthless was keenly appreciative of brilliant work on the part of the junior officers of his command, and many men now prominent in the navy owe special promotion to Porter's recommendations. All the prize money he carned on the Mississippi River was distributed among the common seamen of his fleet—a fleet which he himself organized from material almost beneath contempt and which, old regular naval officer though he was, he realized depended upon the intelligence and energy of a body of officers and men not one in a hundred of whom were members of the old navy.

Like his brother W. D. Porter, commander of the Essex—named for their father's listoric ship of the same name—the Admiral was a man of extraordinary physical strength and endurance. Apparently short and slight he had at magnificent reserve of bodily and mental force which never failed him. His extemporization of a navy—a fleet of more than a hundred armed and armored vessels, from such Western steamboats as he could find—has long been the wonder of European naval commanders.

Admiral Porter was the author of a "Life of Com-Admiral Porter was the author of a "Life of Com-modore Porter," "Incidents and Aneedotes of the Civil War," "History of the Navy in the War of the Rebellion," and of two novels, "Allan Dare and Robert le Diable" and "Harry Marline," the former of which has been dramatized and was produced in this city in 1887. He also wrote many important official documents and within a short time pub-lished some very vigorous letters relative to the Fort Fisher affair and the conduct of General Butler in connection therewith.

Admiral Porter celebrated his seventy-sixth birth-day on June 8, 1889. About a month previously ho and his wife celebrated their golden wedding at his home in Washington. This home has been the scene of brilliant gatherings. It was built by Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania, in 1826, when he



MORTAE SCHOONER ATTACKING.

was Secretary of the Treasury under President Adams. Since then it has been owned and occupied by Senator Preston, of South Carolina; Joel R. Poensett, Secretary of War under President Van Buren; Commodore Shubrick, General Phil Kearny, of the Army; Captain Jefferson Page, of the navy; Sir Henry Lytton Bulwer and Lord Lyons, British Ministers; Hamilton Fish and Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hodge. Admiral Porter bought it from the latter in 1869. The Admiral was married to the daughter of Commodore Patterson at the Washington Navy Yard, and at their golden wedding they were surrounded by nearly all of their children and grandchildren.

The Admiral slways attracted much attention during his periodical visits to this city, for he had

priate for me to long detain the Senate in speaking of the traits and the merits of the naval chieftain who has this day left us.

"His distinguishing traits of character, I think, were courage and persistency. Faults he had, doubtless, but they did not abate in the least his bravery or his chergy. He was never a conservative, but always in favor of doing something. Action, action, constant action was his metto, and to this he owed the marvellous success of his life and his elevation to be so deservedly the head of the American navy.
"Patriotism was, with him, a passion. Courage and love of country were indeed his birthright. With such a father as Captain David Forter of the famous Essex he could not be otherwise than an inteuse, fighting American; and the deeds of these two famous ofheers constitute a marvellous char-

hold a high place in the affection of a grateful people, whose valor they illustrated and whose government they loved, honored and perilled their lives to preserve."

lives to preserve."
On motion of Mr. Hale, the Senate adjourned.

ADMIRAL BRAINE'S TRIBUTE THE COMMANDANT OF THE BROOKLYN NAVY XARD SERVED WITH PORTER.

The death of Admiral Porter cast a pall of gloom over the officers of the navy stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. The first notification of the sad event was transmitted over the felephone by Mr. Clinton Braine at half-past eleven o'clock to his

father, Hear Admiral D. L. Braine, the commandant of this station.

The news soon spread throughout the yard and expressions of regret were heard upon all sides. No official notification was received by the Admiral from Washington nutil late in the day, when the flags were half-masted.

Rass Admiral Brains who had known the decease.

flags were half-masted.

Rear Admiral Braine, who had known the deceased Admiral for the forty-four years of his service in the navy, served under him in the North Atlantic blockading squadren. Admiral Porter commanded sixty-eight war vessels in 1864. He served with him in different ships and knew his professional and personal qualities doubtless as well as any man livine.

and personal qualities doubtless as well as any man living.

"Porter," he said, "was a man of extraordinary ability, which he displayed when he was a young licutenant. He brought to bear remarkable judgement and sagacity in the selection of men for important positions. When I had command of the Pequoit in going up Cape Fear River, the other leading boats were the Saco, Licutenant Commander J. J. Walker, now rear admiral, and the Huron, Licutenant Commander Selfridge, now captain.

"Admiral Porter was going, utterly regardless of the shower of projectiles, from one ship to the other "I nover saw such a d — man as you. You'll get killed yet, I said to him, as he moved about with that characteristic in difference to great danger which he possessed under fire. "Oh, no; my time has not come yet," he replied. "I won't be hit unless my time has come.

LOVED BY HIS OFFICERS.

"He was a man of marked consideration for all his officers, and they were all very fond of him. He looked out for the promotion of the officers who served under him to a degree such as has never been evinced by any other officer of the navy."

Rend "The Light of the World" in the HERALD to-morrow.

HUMAN BEINGS BOUGHT.

A CURIOUS TRADE W.TH A HIGH OBJECT IN AFRICA.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD,] CHICAGO, Ill., Feb. 13, 1891. -Bishop Taylor, of the Methodist Church, a missionary in Africa, had \$8,000 in Kean's bank when the latter went down. Bishop Taylor's sen is here and wants the money, a portion of which is to be devoted to the purchase of young African girls from the native chiefs. The only way to get the girls is by purchase, and the price runs from \$30 each to three for \$100. When Bishop Taylor gets the girls he places them by putting them into the mission schools. Bishop Taylor had a fund for the purchase of girls, but it being exhausted now the cash in Kean's bank is greatly desired. \$8,000 in Kean's bank when the latter went down.

being exhausted now the cash in Kean's bank is greatly desired.

Mrs. Isaac Linebarger, wife of an evangelist, said to-day she had "redeemed" several African children, Mr. Linebarger said a vast sum was subscribed for the purchase of girls, who were brought under Christian influences.

SERIOUS FALL OF A GOOD MAN.

TROY, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1891,-H. O. Wills, the evan gelist, while speaking last night at the Alechanicsville Opera House stepped on a board which had been placed over the footlights. The end had not been properly secured and Mr. Wills was thrown from the stage to the floor, fracturing three ribs, bruising his shoulder and straining his wrist. The dent caused much excitement, several women

SHERMAN STOUTLY CLINGS TO LIFE.

His Unconquerable Will Is Holding Him up in His Sturdy Struggle Against the Onslaught of Disease.

THE ERYSIPELAS HAS GONE BUT PNEUMONIA THREATENS.

Fears Are Entertained for the Early Morning Hours, as the Patient Has Become Perceptibly Weaker.

WILL HIS SON TOM COME TOO LATE?

During the Day the General Held His Own So Well That Hope for His Recovery Seemed Well Founded, but the Long Strain Has Been Very Exhausting.

11:30 P. M.—Lieutenants Thackera and Fitch have just left General Sherman's house to rest at Dr. Greene's.

Lieutenant Thackara said at this hour General Sherman was not sleeping. He was using all his strength to breathe.

His glands were much swollen and his throat was filling with mucus, which threatens trouble. He was growing preceptibly weaker.

Drs. Green and Alexander are with him. The erysipelas had left him. The General is conscious and recognizes those

12 M .- Private Secretary Barrett has announced that General Sherman is sleeping

The doctors looked for an easier night than they at first expected. The General had taken a little nourishment during the evening. 1 A. M.—General Sherman's condition is un-

changed. He is resting, and the house has been closed for the night.

General Sherman's grim struggle with disease

went bravely on yesterday without the frightul episodes of the day before bringing alarm and despair to those who gathered about the bedside of the suffering soldier. Death had not raised the siege nor was the danger at any time considered past, but hope was

strong, and the news from the sick room was of a hopeful tenor from daybreak to dark. "Tom," said General Sherman yesterday morn-

ing; "I want to see Tom." That was the secret of his plucky, sturdy, indom-

itable grip on life. The sou he called for was still two thousand five hundred miles from home, but the swift and powerful Majestic is nearer with every turn of her twin screws, and by Wednesday, if the sturdy old warrior's giant will remains unbroken, he may clasp the young priest in his arms. THE NIGHT PASSED WELL.

Thursday night was a grateful relief to the worn out family, for the General slept peacefully, and those who had been up all the night before were able to retire and get much needed rest. He was awakened every hour and given nourishment, which seemed to strengthen him considerably, and about half-past six in the morning he again rose from his bed and sat for a few moments on a o'clock he again got out of bed, and his attendants had considerable trouble in keeping him in bed, especially as he was suffering somewhat from his long time enemy-asthma-and was anxious to assume an upright position.

At no time during the day was he delirious, and though his mind was not at all active it was quite clear and he understood all that was said to him He seemed to have but one consuming wish and that was to see Tom. Several times he asked for

The house in West Seventy-first street looked peaceful enough at sunrise yesterday. All signs of the hurry and disorder which prevailed the day before were absent.

At seven o'clock a smiling housemaid came to the door and announced that the General bad passed a quiet and restful night. He had taken considerable nourishment and had slept well and was at that time asleep. The doctors were very much en-

crable nourishment and had slept well and was at that time asleep. The doctors were very much encouraged.

When the tin pail brigade came and asked its questions the officer was able to give encouraging news, and many a "Thank God!" was uttered as the questioners turned away.

General Sherman's illness has attracted a great deal of interest, and wherever bulletins have been posted hundreds of people have stopped to learn the latest tidings. So great has been the interest throughout the country that the Western Union Telegraph Company has found it necessary to send bulletins of his condition to eighteen thousand offices. One did not realize what a popular hero "Uncie Billy" was until his peril showed how universal was the feeling about him.

The first official news of the day was brought out at eight o'clock by Frivate Secretary Barrett, whose face wore a hopeful look. He was inclined not to promise too much, but he showed that the hopes entertained were shared in even by the conservative doctors, who had no intention of putting forth any rainbow statements.

At nine o'clock the following bulletin, the first of the day, was issued:—

9.A. M.—After consultation this morning the physicians find that General Sherman has lost nothing during the night.

C. T. ALEXADEER, M. D.

This was as far as the doctors would go officially, but they admitted privately that no loss meant a gain. The crystipelas had nearly all disappeared and the great peril now was from pneumonia, which had not developed but still threatened. If they could keep the patient from going backward until one or two o'clock this morning, they said, there would be substantial basis for hope. There was single edema in one of the lungs, but the other was entirely free. He was still somewhat troubled by the accumulation of mucus in one lung, but it was not to the alarming geten tas on the day before. as not to the alarming extent as on the day be

At eleven o'clock Senator Sherman, who has been optimistic from the start, sent the following telegram, which was given to the press in lieu or a bulletin:—

TO THE HOS. REDFIELD PROCTOR, SECRETARY OF WAR,

Washington, D. C.:—
Tologram received. General Shorman passed a good night. Asthma, his old disease, his chief trouble. Heart and lungs performing their functions. We are much encouraged and hope for recovery. He has every care which love, sympathy and human skill can render, for which we all are profoundly grateful. JOHN SHERMAN.

At twelve M. General Thomas Ewing appeared and said that for the last fourteen hours the patient's condition had been easy and that he had been resting quietly.

THE CRISIS PAREED.

"We will think," said General Ewing, "that the supreme crisis has been passed."

The following bulletin was given out later:—
1.001 P. M. After a consultation the physicians say

1:20 P. M .- After a consultation the physicians say hat there has been no change in General Sherman's con that there has been no change in General Sherman's condition since this merning. C. T. ALEXANDER, M. D.

It was a very thankful family which gathered about the breakfast table and exchanged hopeful and smiling talk. The terrific strain had been raised for the time being at least, and all the members of the little circle strove to believe that the victory was won. The marks of care and sleeplessness were on the faces of all, but smiles were there also.

also.

There was considerable conversation about the solemn ceremony of the day before, and not a little indignation expressed at the ill timed enterprise of a morning newspaper in writing a long screed which purported to toli of a family quarrel of some years standing over religious matters.

Young Mr. Sherman went around to the telegraph office where the press representatives were

thered and made an nupleasant scene over the gathered and made an unpassant scene over the publication. He retreatened in a violent manne an innocent reporter, and said that he should take occasion to sue the editor of that paper for slander It had attacked General Sherman for years. It said, and now descended to false and malicious statements when he was perhaps on his death bed. He said that the night before he had received note from an employe of that paper demanding a private interview and threatening if one was no siven that something very unpleasant would be published in the morning. He paid no attention to threat, which, he intimated, partock of the nature of blackmath.

the threat, which, he intimated, particols of the nature of blackmail.

"It is true that extreme unction was administered to my father yeaterday," said P. T. Sherman "af a time when it was thought he was dying. I was done at the request of the family, who are Catholics, and with the consent of my uncle, Sena tor Sherman, who is not. Ally father is not a Catholic and never has been, and he had neither asked for nor consented to receive this sacrament. There was nothing out of the way about the matter and no cause to make a newspaper commotion about it.

In view of the large amount of unnecessary fus that has been made about it I inquired yesterday of General Ewing, into whose family General Sherman was adopted when a child, and found that he was regularly baptized when a child, and found that he was regularly baptized when a child and attended the services of the Catholic Church together with the Ewing children up to the time that he was fourteer years of age.

This of course wade him edigible to the server.

services of the Cathelic Church together with the Ewing children up to the time that he was fourteer years of age.

This of course made him eligible to the sacrament of the extreme unction as well as to buria. In consecrated ground heside his belowed wife which is something the General cares very dearly for. Beyond this he has held no pronounced religious views, but has been liberal and tolerant toward all religions. That is the whole story, and there is no cause in it for seandal or accusation. Father Eyrnes said positively yesterday that he had not administered extreme unction, and that moreover, he had not been in the same room with the sick man. This was in strange contrast to the statement he made the day previous and to those made yesterday by young Mr. Sherman, the Senator, and General Ewing, all of whom declared that Father Byrnes administered the sacrament.

This afterneon was void of news. The doctors did not put out a bulletin for several hours, and no news was looked upon as equivalent to good news.

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The early hours of morning are the ones looked for with apprehension. It is then, when all nature seems to be at an obb, that danger is to be feared. If those hours can be reached and passed in safety and pneumonns kept at bay the doctors say that they can then begin to talk of hope.

The chief danger from erysipelas they declared to be past. The swelling was going down and the action of the muscles was growing more normal.

General Sherman was out of pain, and if his strength could be kept up there was a good prospect of recovery.

KIND INQUINERS.

There were many callers at the house during the afternoon, but no one save the members of the family were permitted to see the sufferer.

Among the telegrams of sympathy or inquiry received were ones from Governor Hill, ex-Fresident Cleveland and Governor Fithhugh Lee, of Virginia. Carl Schurz, Colonel Daniel S. Lamont, Colonel Whitney, Joseph H. Choats and General Floyd King were among those who called, and all of them went away under the impression that the General was on the mend.

General Horace Porter, who left the house at about six o'clock, said that General Sherman was resting quietly and that there had been no change in his condition during the afternoon.

The GENERAL GROWING WEAKER.

Evening brought an increase of fever, and with it an increase of anxiety. It was felt that the steady drain on the resources of the aged man was resting quietly and that there had been no change in his condition during the afternoon.

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old sufferer had belied their prophecies too many times.

At nine o'clock a servant girl was sent in a nurry to the drug store. The General had a bad turn, and it looked as if he was sinking.

AN ALABMING BULLETIN.

Doctors Alexander and Green were at the bedside, and Dr. Janeway came at about half-past nine o'clock. The consultation which followed was the longest which had been held, and the continuances of the physicians showed that the situation was extremely critical. At ten o'clock they issued a bulletin which was truly ominous. It was as follows:—

10 P. M.—After consultation the doctors may there is 10 P. M .- After consultation the doctors may there is

10 P. M.—After consultation the dectors say there is no change for the better. C. T. ALEXANDER, M. D.

FEARS FOR THE WORST.

I met Secretary Barrett hurrying with gloomy face along the street and begged him to tell me the true import of this bulletin. Contrary to his usual frank custom he said:

"We must be very guarded in what we say. The General is much the same as he has been all the day. No startling symptems have appeared. The doctors do not fud him any better."

"De they find him worse?"

"Well, not materially. His symptoms are much the same."

Mr. Colgate Hoyt spoke more frankly. "The General is undoubtedly growing weaker." he said, "and this gives the family food for anxiety, for even the most stubborn vitality mustyield in time. Yet there is no marked change in his condition. He rests easily and is not troubled by mucus. It is his extreme and growing weakness that causes the chief anxiety."

Arrangements have been made by which the outgoing steamships, if any of them meet the Majestic, will signal the latest news from the General's bedistic for the benefit of his son, who is hastening across the sea.

TRIBUTE FROM THE LOYAL LEGION.

TRIBUTE FROM THE LOYAL LEGION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 13, 1891.—The District of Columbia Commandery of the Loval Legion at their annual banquet last evening, Senstor Mauderson presiding, sent the following telegram to

"The Commandery of the District of Columbia, met to honor the birthday of the President who in 1864, on behalf of the nation, received the Christmas gift of Savannah, sends to the General from whose hands that gift came its sympathy, its affection and its carnest prayer that his life may long be spared to the surviving comrades of his battles and his marches and to the country he served with such conspicuous fidelity and such signal success."

A G. A. B. POST WAITING TO TAKE GENERAL SHERMAN'S NAME.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] MONTICELLO, Ill., Feb. 13, 1891.—So anxious was the Grand Army of the Republic post at Bloomington, Ill., to adopt General Sherman's name that a prolonged session was held last night in order that if the news should be received that he had died they might be the first to adopt his name and

telegraph their action to the Commander of the Illinois division.
A post can only adopt the name of a person who has died.
Great interest is manifested everywhere in the result of the General's struggle with death, and news from New York is eagerly sought for, that the latest may be learned from General Sherman's bedside.

Read "The Light of the World" in the

HERALD to-morrow. SHIP RAILWAYS ADVOCATED.

MONIBEAL, Feb. 13, 1891.—The providing of an

actificial waterway that would enable vessels weighing, with their cargoes, five thousand not tons and having a draught of twenty feet to trade between Liverpool and the great lakes, formed the subject of an exhaustive paper by E. L. Corthell, a member of the Canadian Society of

Civil Engineers, read to-day before the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers.

The two principal ship railways he discussed were one leading from Bouton harbor, in Lake Michigan, to Munroe, on Lake Crie, and a Huron (Onl. ship railway running between Georgian Bay and Lake Ontario.

BIG SUIT AGAINST THE CLAFLINS.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Feb. 13, 1891.—E. M. McGillin sued the H. B. Claffin Company of New York to-day for \$364,000. Mr. McGillin says he disposed of his two large stores in this city several years ago to the Claffins with the understanding that they were to engage with him in the catile business, they assuring him he would make \$1,000,000 the first year. Two ranches which he owned were put into the catile trust, whereupon the Jadins, he alleges, declined to carry out their agreement.

KOCH'S LYMPH DIDN'T KILL HIM.

Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 13, 1891.—Coroner Langadale concluded his post-mortem yesterday morning over the body of J. B. Ells, the consumptive who died after being inoculated at the City Hospital with Roch's lymph. The Coroner turned over to the Health hepartment a certificate of death giving as the cause consumption. No traces were found of any injurious effect from the use of the lymph.

KOCH'S LYMPH KILLED HER.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Feb. 13, 1891.-Mrs. Hedwia victim of treatment with Koch's lymph in Mil wankee. She died a Passavant Hospital a few days since, but the macter has been kept quiet by the physicians.

Read "The Light of the World" in the HERALD to-morrow,